ABSPIRED BY STATE CONVENTION JANUARY, S, 1982. WHEREAS, The Democratic party having, from the date of its organization, been in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the preservation o the Constitution, and seeing in the present condition of the country the deplorable effects of a departure from its time-honored and conservative principles, and the triumph of sectionalism; and firmly believing that the Union and the Constitution can be preserved alone by the restoration of that party to power, we invite all true Union men throughout the land to unite with us in sustaining its organization and carrying out its principles:

Resolved, 1. That we reaffirm and endorse the political principles that from time to time have een put forth by the National Conventions of the Democratic party. 2. That we are unalterably attached to the

Constitution, by which the Union of these States was formed and established; and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union, and the permanent

3. That the people. That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise, and fanatical agitation, in the North, of the question of domestic slavery, the consequent organization of geographical party, guided by the sectional platforms adopted at Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philafelphia, and Chicago, and the development thereby of sectional hate and jealousy, producing (as had long been foreseen and predicted by us) its counterpart in the South of secession, disunion, and armed resistance to the General Government, and terminating in a bloody strife between those who should have been forever bound together by fraternal bonds, thus bringing upon the whole country a calamity which we are now to meet as loyal citizens, striving for the adoption of that mode of settlement best calculated to again restore union and harmony.

4. That in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and the South, and especially those measures which would have secured the border slave States to the Union, and a hearty co-operation on their part in all constitutional and legal measures to procure a return of the more Southern States to their allegiance, the Republican party assumed a fearful responsibility, and acted in total disregard of the best interests of the whole country.

5. That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle, by amicable adjustment, our internal dissensions before hostilities had actually commenced, that the Administration has recently exhibited to avoid a war with our ancient enemy, Great Britain, we confidently believe that peace and harmony would now reign throughout all our borders.

6. That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution should be the controlling object of all who profess lovalty to the Government-and in our judgment this purpose can only be accomplished, by the ascendency of a Union party in the Southern States, which shall, by a counter revolution, displace those who control and direct the present rebellion. That no effort to create or sustain such a party can be successful which is not based upon a definite settlement of the questions at issue between the two sections; and we therefore demand that some such settlement be made by additional constitutional guaranty, either initiated by act of Congress or through the medium of a National

7. That the Republican party has fully demonstrated its inability to conduct the Government through its present difficulties. 3. That we are utterly opposed to the twin

heresies, Northern sectionalism and Southern secession, as lnimical to the Constitution; and that freemen, as they value the boon of civil lib-erty and the peace of the country, should frown indignantly upon them. 9. That in this national emergency the Democ-

racy of Indiana, banishing all feeling of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war should not be waged in the spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interforing with the rights or institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these ob-jects are accomplished the war ought to cease. 10. That we will sustain, with all our energies,

a war for the maintenance of the Constitution, and of the integrity of the Union under the Constitution; but we are opposed to a war for the emanci pation of the negroes, or the subjugation of the Southern States.

11. That the purposes avowed and advocated by the Northern disunionists, to liberate and arm the negro slaves, is unconstitutional, insulting to loyal citizens, a disgrace to the age, is calculated to retard the suppression of the rebellion and meets our unqualified condemnation.

12. That the total disregard of the writ of haseizure and imprisonment of the citizens of loval States where the judiciary is in full operation, without warrant of law and without assigning any cause or giving to the party arrested any opportunity of defense, are flagrant violations of the Constitution and most alarming acts of usurpation of power, which should receive the stern rebuke of every lover of his country and of every man who prizes the security and blessings of life, liberty and

13. That liberty of speech and of the press are guaranteed to the people by the Constitution, and none but a usurper would deprive them of these rights; they are inestimable to the citizen and formidable to tyrants only. And the attempts which have been made since our present unfortunate troubles, to muzzle the press and stifle free discussion, are exercises of despotic power against which freedom revolts and which can not be tolerated without converting freemen into slaves. 14. That the seizure of Slidell and Mason, on

board a neutral vessel, on the high seas, was either in accordance with international law, and so legal; or else in violation of such law, and so illegal. If the former, we lament that our nation has been humiliated by their surrender, under a threat; if the latter, it was the duty of the Administration at once to have disavowed the act of their officer, and instead of incarcerating the car tives in Fort Warren, to have immediately re paired the wrong by placing them, as far as practicable, in the same condition in which that officer had found them. In either event, the action of the Administration was vacillating and cowardly, and degrading to the dignity of a great na-

15. That the action of the Republican party, as manifested in the partisan character of all ap-pointments of the Administration to civil office: and, in holding party caucuses by the Republican members of Congress for the purpose of impressing upon the legislative action of that body the peculiar dogmas of that party, have demonstrated that their professions of "sacrificing party platforms, and party organizations, upon the altar of their country," are but so many hypocritical and false pretences by which they hope to dupe the unwary into their support; and we warn all loyal persons, as they love their country, not to be deceived thereby. 16. That the disclosures made by the investi-

gating committee in Congress of the enormous frauds that have stalked into the army and navy departments, implicating the heads of those departments in a consivance at, if not an actual participation in a system of corruption, and in which our brave soldiers have been detrauded of their proper supplies, and our Government threatened with bankruptcy, demands a thorough investigation into all our expenditures, both State and National, and that a speedy and marked example be made of all such "birds of prev," who, taking advantage of the necessities of our coun try, have fed and fattened upon public plunder.

Resolved. That the meritorious conductof the Indiana troops, in every battle field where victory has perched upon the national banner, has filled the people of this State with the highest gratitude to her gallant sons, and that we send our best wishes to officers and men, dispersed throughout the country, and the heartfelt greetings of every Democrat for their further brilliant achieve ments in the coming contests for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

Principles and Plan of the Democrat-

ic Organization. Believing that the Union can not be restored or prosperously maintained except on the basis of the Constitution adopted at Philadelphia, on the 17th of September, 1787, we pledge ourselves to each other, while upholding the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, that we will, at the same time, and henceforth at all times, perfectly observe, as well as clearly and steadily recognize, the rights of the people in every State, north and south, east and west, according to the terms of the original compact. PLATFORM

We adopt and affirm as our own the following principles as expressed by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, upon the momentous issues now before the people, and in adopting them we are for an open, constitutional oppo-

pecially to all secret political societies or organiza. Officers of Indiana Regiments in the

[Tenth Amendment to the Constitution.] "The powers not delegated to the United States by this Constitution, nor probibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." CREED OF JEFFERSON. [Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801.]

"It is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our Government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bearstating the general principle, but not all its limi. | vin Campbell. "Equal and exact justice to all men of what-

"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none. "The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most important administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against all anti-republican tendencies.

ever State or persuasion, religious or political.

"The preservation of the General Government n its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroac. "A jealous care of the right of election by the J. Banta, John H. Ferry, Will C. Banta. people, a mild and safe correction of abuses which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided.

"Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to form the vital principle and immediate parent despotism. "A well disciplined militia, our best reliance in beace, and for the first moments of war, till regu-

lars may relieve them. "The supremacy of the civil over military au-

"Economy in the public expense that labor may be lightly burdened "The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith. "Encouragement of agriculture, and of com-

merce as its handmaid. "The diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason. ...Freedom of religion, freedom of the press and freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially se-

"These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and blood of our selle. heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of er ror or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace. liberty and safety."

ADMONITION OF WASHINGTON.

[Farewell Address, September 17, 1796.] "In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union; it occurs, as a matter of serious Taylor, Joseph F. Taylor, (discharged,) Wm. P. concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations-Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western-whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.

ADMONITION OF JACKSON. [Farewell Address, March 3, 1827.]

"But the Constitution cannot be maintained. nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security which it gives to life, liberty and property in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachments which the citizens of the several States bear one to another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence, the citizens of each State should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the

In a country so extensive as the United States, and in pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and therefore, of necessity, influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the Kelly. part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference, and weak men may Bennett. persuade themselves, for a moment, that they are aboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race, but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest as sured that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and

deserve your strongest reprobation."

BY JAMES MADISON. Federalist, No. 14.] tells you that the people of America, knit to Allen, George W. Stough, Henry Jordan, Jacob gether as they are by so many cords of affection, G. Vail, Jacob R. Stewart, Silas F. Rigby. can no longer live together as members of the same family; can no longer continue the mutual guardians of their mutual happiness; can no longer be fellow citizens of our great, respectable and flourishing empire. Hearken not to the voice which petulantly tells you that the Government recommended for your adoption is a novelty in the political world; that it has never vet had a place in the theories of the wildest projectors; that it rashly attempts what it is impossible to accomplish. No, my country men; shut your ears against this unhallowed language; shut your hearts against the poison which it conveys. The kindred blood which flows in the veins of American citizens, the mingled blood which they have shed in defense of their sacred rights, consecrate their Union, and excite horror at the idea of their becoming, aliens, rivals, enemies. And if novelties are to be shunned, believe me the most alarming of all novelties, the most wild of all projects, is that of rending us in pieces in order to preserve our liberties and promote our hap-

CONSTITUTION OF EACH CLUB.

ARTICLE 1. Any citizen of the United States, a resident of this - may, on subscribing this Isaac M. May. constitution and creed, become a member. ART. 2. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected quarterly, at the meetings in June, September. December and March, and who shall, besides their usual functions, be an Executive Committee for the transaction of all business put

in their charge by the Club. ART. 3. The President shall, at the first meeting of the Club, appoint a committee of three to draft and report by-laws for the regulation of

ART. 4. The President shall, on motion to that W. Meikle, James W. Lytle, Alfred Reed. effect, appoint a committee for each road district for the purpose of getting a correct list of all Democratic voters in the ward, township or precinct, which list shall be had at all primary meetings, to be used in aid of the purity of their

ARY. 5. The Secretary shall report the organization of the Club to the Democratic County Executive Committee.

ART. 6. Each member on joining the Club and quarterly thereafter, shall pay a small sum as shall be determined in the by-laws thereof. which shall be used only to defray the expenses of the Club and the publication of public documents, which shall be determined by the Club.

SCHOOL ORGANS.

NEW INSTRUMENT-JUST THE THING FOR Sabbath Schools, Academies and Small Churches. WOODEN CHEROADS. WILLARD & STOWELL

Pield.

SIXTH REGIMENT-IN KENTUCKY. Thus, T. Crittenden, Colonel. Hiram Prather, Lieutenant Colonel. Augustus H. Abbott, Major. John Earnshaw, Adjutant. W. E. McCleilan, Regimental Quartermaster Dr. Schissier, of Madison, Surgeon. Samuel H. Charlton, Assistant Surgeon. Captains-Philemon P. Baldwin, Samuel Russell, Wm. Davis, Hagerman Tripp, John R. B.

Glasscock, James Moffett, George W. Brown,

Charles R. Vantrees, Augustus H. Abbett, Cal-

SEVENTH REGIMENT-IN MARYLAND. James Gavin, Colonel. John F. Cheek, Lieut. Colonel. Benjamin C. Shaw, Major. John M. Blair, Adjutant. Richard P. Johnson, Quartermaster. George W. New, Surgeon. William Gillespie, Assistant Surgeon. John Kiger, Chaplain. Captains-Jessie Armstrong, Solomon Waterman, Scott Miller, Merit C. Welsh, Ira G. Grover, Samuel Lambertson, Wilson C. Lemert, Samuel

EIGHTH REGIMENT-IN MISSOURI. Wm. P. Benton, Colonel. David Shunk, Lieutenant Colonel. Charles S. Parrish, Major. Charles O. Howard, Adjutant. Nathan Branson, Quartermaster. James Ford, Surgeon. George W. Bruce, Assistant Surgeon. Captains-Frederick S. Wysong, Thomas J.

Brady, Joseph M. Thompson, Oliver H P. Carey, Wm. R. Walls, Alexander J. Kenney, George W. H. Riley, John R. Polk, Hiram T. Vanderventer, Frederick Tykle. NINTH REGIMENT-IN MARYLAND. Gideon C. Moody, Colonel.

Wm. H. Blake, Lieutenant Colonel.

John B. Milroy, Major. Thomas J. Patten, Adjutant. James J. Drum, Quartermaster. Mason G. Sherman, Surgeon. John K. Blackstone, Assistant Surgeon. Safety Layton, Chaplain. Captains-Thomas Madden, William Copp, Douglas G. Risley, Amasa Johnson, Leonidas A. Cole, George H. Carter, Joshua Healey, Isaac C. P. Suman, James Houghton, William P. Las-

TENTH REGIMENT-IN KENTUCKY. Mahlon D. Manson, Colonel. Wm. C. Kise, Lieutenant Colonel. Abram O. Miller, Major. Reuben C. Kise, Adjutant. David N. Steel, Quartermaster. Joseph S. Allen, Surgeon. Conrad S. Perkins, Assistant Surgeon, George T. Dougherty, Chaplain. Captains-Samuel H. Shortle (discharged, John W. Perkins, Alexande Hogeland, Marsh P

Carroll, James H. Vanarsdall, Abram O. Miller, Benjamin M. Gregory, James H. Hamilton. ELEVENTH REGIMENT-IN KENTUCKY. George F. McGinnis, Colonel. -Wm. J. H. Rc nson, Lieutenant Colonel. Isaac C. Elston, Major. Daniel Macauley, Adjutant. Joseph P. Pope, Quartermaster. John C. Thompson, Surgeon. Clay Brown, Assistant Surgeon. Henry B. Hibben, Chaplain. Captains-Nicholas R. Ruckle, Henry M. Carr,

Jabez Smith, Edward T. Wallace, Wm. W. Dar-

nell, David B. Cully, Jesse E. Hamill, Joseph H.

TWELFTH REGIMENT-IN MARYLAND. Wm. H. Linck, Colonel. George Humphrey, Lieutenant Colonel. Henry Hubler, Major. Oscar Hinkle, Adjutant. Milton R. Dixson, Quartermaster. Wm. H. Lomax, Surgeon. Noble P. Howard, Assistant Surgeon. Captains-Thomas G. Morrison, Thomas R. Noel, James Bachman, Wm. O'Brien, Henry Hubler, George Nelson, Arthur F. Reed, Thomas

Livsey, George Butler.

Doan, Alexander Buchanan, Joseph F. Draper. THIRTEENTH REGIMENT-IN MARYLAND. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, Colonel. Robert H. Foster, Lieutenant Colonel Cyrus J. Dobbs, Major. Charles H. Ross, Adjutant. Alois D. Gall, Surgeon; Wm. C. Foster, Assistant Surgeon. Captains-Abner L. Newland, Clinton, Davis, Chauncey, Harrington, Sayles, Wilson, Johnson,

Kirkpatrick, Ben. H. Myers. FOURTEENTH REGIMENT-IN MARYLAND. Nathan Kimball, Colonel. John R. Mahan, Lieutenan, Colonel. William Harrow, Major. John J. P. Blinn, Adjntant. Thomas C. Buntin, Quartermaster. Geroge W. Clippenger, Surgeon. George W. McCane, Assistant Surgeon. Thomas E. Webb, Chaplain.

Captains-Lucien A. Foote, Jonathan D. Wood, Lewis Brooks, Elijah H. C. Cavins, Nathan Willard, Jonathan D. Hagan, John Coons, John H. Martin, Philander R. Owen, James R. FIFTEENTH REGIMENT-IN KENTUCKY. George D. Wagner, Colonel.

Gustavus A. Wood, Lieut. Colonel

Alexander Fowler, Major. S. F. Fry, Quartermaster. Captains-Samuel Burns, Comparet, Short, Miller, Templeton, McCutcheon, Rice, Fowler, SIXTEENTH REGIMENT-MARYLAND.

Pleasant A. Hackleman-Colonel. (No further returns at the Adjutant-General's SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT-MARYLAND. Milo S. Hascall, Colonel. John J. Wilder, Lieut. Colonel.

George W. Gorman, Major. Edmund R. Kusletter, Adjutant. Samuel E. Munford, Surgeon. Captains-Wm. T. Jones, James Thomps "Hearken not to the unnatural voice which Silas W. Boswell, George Cubberly, Ethan M. EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT-MISSOURI.

> Thomas Pattison, Colonel. Henry D. Washburn, Lieut. Colonel. DeWitt C. Thomas, Major. George S. Marshall, Adjutant. John H. Popp, Quartermaster. Samuel W. Peck, Surgeon. John W. Hitchcock, Assistant Surgeon. George W. Ames, Chaplain. Captains-Jonathan H. Williams, William Stanley Charles, John W. Jones, Jesse L. Hol man, Samuel W. Short, Peter C. Woods, Sam uel Donalson, John C. Jenks, James R. Bryant,

Rinaldo R. Ruter.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT-WASHINGTON, D. C. Solomon Meredith, Colonel. Robert A. Cameron, Lieutenant Colonel. Alois A. Rockwood, Major. John P. Wood, Adjutant. . James S. Drum, Quartermaster. Calvin J. Wood, Surgeon. Captains-Samuel J. Williams, Valentine Jacobs, Robert W. Hamilton, William W. Dudley. John B. Clark, John M. Lindley, Richard M Kelley, Luther B. Wilson, John H. Johnson,

TWENTIETH REGIMENT-IN VIRGINIA. William H. Brown, Colonel. Ben. H. Smith, Lieutenant Colonel. John Vanvalkenbaugh, Major. Israel N. Stites, Adjutant. Isaac W. Hart, Quartermaster. Orpheus Evarts, Surgeon. Henry C. Grover, Assistant Surgeon. William C. Porter, Chaplain. Captains-Wm. B. Reyburn, John Wheeler William Babbington, George F. Desk, James H.

Shannon, John Kistler, Wm. C. P. Taylor, Geo. THENTY-FIRST REGIMENT-MARYLAND. James W. McMillen, Colonel. John A. Keith, Lieutenant Colonel. Benjamin T. Havs, Major. Matthew A. Latham, Adjutant. Wm. S. Hinkle, Quartermaster. Ezra Read, Surgeon.

John B. Davis, Assistant Surgeon. Nelson L. Brakeman, Chaplain. Captains-Richard Campbell, Jacob Hess, Elihu E. Rose, James Guinsley, Wm. M. Skelton, James H. Gavitt, Francis W. Noblet, Wm. Ray, John F. Campbell, Edward McLaftin. TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT-MISSOURI.

Jeff. C. Davis, Colonel. John A. Hendricks, Lieutenant Colonel. Charles L. Holstein, Adjutant, Emory Bradley, Quartermaster. Benjamin J. Newland, Surgeon. Jos. A. Stilwell, Assistant Surgeon.

Army Pay Holl.

and in the second the total salary per month,

which includes rations, servant hire, forage, &c.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Lieutenant General.....\$270 \$778 00

etc., of Lieutenant. 24 32 00

etc., of Lieutenant..... 20 19 00

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant General-Colonel..... 110 237 00

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

SIGNAL DEPARTMENT.

Signal officer-Major...... 80 189 00

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier General...... 124 329 50

Aids-de-Camp and Military Secreta-

Aid de Camp, in addition to pay,

Assistant Adjutant General-Lieut.

The following statement, taken from official sources, will show the army payroll. In the first column will be found the nett salary per month

Per month. Total.

INDIANA

tary to Lieutenant General, each 80 198 00 Major General 220 477 00

STEAM PRINTING

" -Capt'n 70 138 50 Judge Advocate-Major..... 80 189 00 Inspector General-Colonel..... 110 237 00

Quartermaster General-Brigadier General..... 124 329 50 Assistant Quartermaster General -Colonel..... 110 237 00 Deputy Quartermaster General-Lieutenant Colonel 95 Quartermaster-Major 80 Assistant Quartermaster-Captain 70 138 50

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT. Commissary General of Subsistence Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence-Lieutenant Colonel 95 213 00 Commissary of Subsistence-Major 80 189 00 Assistant Commissary of Subsistence-Captain...... 70 138 50 Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, in addition to pay, etc., of

Lieutenant..... 20 11 00 MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Surgeon General \$2,740 per annum.... - 228 33 Surgeons of ten years' service.... 80 225 00 Surgeons of less than ten years' service..... 70 174 50 Assistant Surgeons of ten years' service..... 70 174 50 Assistant Surgeons of five years' service..... 70 138 50 Assistant Surgeons of less than five PAY DEPARTMENT. Paymaster General \$2,740 per an-

num..... - 228 83 Deputy Paymaster General..... 95 213 00 Paymaster 80 189 00 OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DE Colonel 110 237 00

Brevet Second Lieutenant......5333 121 83 OFFICERS OF MOUNTED DRAGOONS, CAVALRY, RIFLE MEN AND LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Colonel...... 110 237 00 Lieutenant Colonel...... 95 213 00 Major..... 80 189 00 Captain 70 146 50 Second Lieutenant...... 53 129 83 Brevet Second Lieutenant..... 53 129 83 Adjutant, and Regimental Quarter termaster, in addition to pay of Lieutenant..... OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

Captain 60 120 50 First Lieutenant...... 50 110 50 Second Lieutenant...... 45 105 50 Brevet Second Lieutenant..... 45 105 50 Adjutant, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenant...... 10 10 50 Regimental Quartermaster, in addition to pay, etc., of Lieutenaut 10 '26 00 In the above we have not inserted the frac- SCHOOL AND COLLEGE CATALOGUES, tional parts of dollars, for convenience sake, in

this matter of but little importance. BELOW THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT. The first column denotes the pay per month of artillery and infantry, and of dragoons and riflemen when serving on foot. The second column denotes the pay per month of light artillery and of dragoons and riflemen when mounted:

Sergeant Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, Principal Musician, and Chief Bugler, each...... 21 First Sergeant of a Company..... 20 Ordnance Sergeants...... 22 Corporals...... 13 Artificers..... 15 Matron..... 6 00 Females nurses 40 cents per day and one ra-

Paymaster's Clerks \$700 per annum, and 75 cents per day when actually on daty. Chaplain in volunteers \$146 50.

In addition to the pay as above stated, one ration per day and an abunaant supply of good clothing is allowed to every soldier. Quarters. added to our Type all the modern styles, and we employ fuel and medical attendance are always provided by the Government without deduction from the the best workmen. We are thus enabled to furnish Jobs soldier's pay. If a soldier should become disabled in the line of his duties, the law provides for him promptly, to guarantee satisfaction, and to accept low a pension, or he may, if he prefer it, obtain adafford him a comfortable home so long as he may wish to receive its benefits.

To the above pay for private soldiers must be added the additional \$2 a month to be paid during service, the \$100 bounty at the end of the war, which has already been provided for, and the quarter section of land that Congress will Presswork, together with the Presswork for outside papers, provide for at its coming session. The bounty and land apply to officers and privates alike.

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and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from few testimonials only can here be given; see circular for Headache, whether originating in the nervous system of more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt. from a deranged state of the stomach. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagrees-

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SPALDING'S

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They relieve a Cough instantly.

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They are made of simple herbs and can not harm any

or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you

nstantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right

to the spot." You will find them very useful and p asant while travelling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterward

consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of

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NO. 48 CEDAR STREET, N. Y. A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPAPED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPAIDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." As accidents will happen, even in well regulated fami-lies, it is very desirable to have ome cheap and convenient way for repairing furniture, toys, crockery, etc. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford If you have nervous to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking

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As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PRE-PARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. outsile wrapper; all others are swine

HAIR RESTGRATIVE.

THE GREATEST

THE AGE. AND THE ONLY

Worthy of any confidence for restoring

HAIR PREPARATION

EVERY DRUGGIST IN THE UNITED STATES familiar with the article, and will tell you if you Bald or Gray

Or Your Hair Needs a Tonic.

HAIR RESTORATIVE

Is the Only Reliable Article for you

to Use.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN, tion and carefully conducted experiments, having been in Ladies and gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to use many years, during which time they have prevented the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and

PROF. S. THALBERG, PLANIST, eays on his arrival in the United States, he was rapidly becoming gray, but on applying Wood's Hair Restorative, his hair soon re-

covered its original bue. CHARLES CARDEW, 13 NASSAU ST., N. Y., Says the gray hairs on his wife's head were, after a few weeks' trial, turned into a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair.

A. C. RAYMOND, BATH, MAINE, Says he is now sixty years old, and his hair and whiskers were two-thirds gray, but by the use of two bottles of the Restorative, the gray hairs have disappeared, both on air-head and face, and is more soft and glossy than for twenty-five years previous. His wife,

at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the FINLEY JOHNSON, ESQ., NEW ORLEANS, Says that he lost his hair by the Yellow Fever

n 1854. He used Wood's Hair Restorative, and his hair is now thick and glossy. M. MIDDLETON, LIVINGSTON, ALABAMA, says the Restorative has done much good in his part of the country. He used it for bald-ness and now has a fine head of hair.

T. L. MORSE, LEBANON, KENTUCKY,

Says he has seen Wood's Hair Restorative used in hundreds of cases, and never knew it to fall ir accomplishing all it professes to A. J. ALDEN, McLANESBORO', ILL., Says he had the scald head eight years, and was bald, but by the libera luse of Wood's

Hair Restorative, he now has a rich, gloss

head of hair. LIGONIER, Noble county, Indiana, Feb. 5 1859. Prof. O. J. Wood, Dear Sir-In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending to the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the

were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaint-ances to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurances from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until fortunately in the latter part of the year 1857, your restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy. As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect. Very respectfully.

A. M. LATTA,

effect. Very respectfully.

Attorney and Counselor at Law OAR GROVE, S. C., June 24, 1859 Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir-Your Hair Restorative is

rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to lay prejudice aside, and give your Hair Restorative a perfect test. During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my sulky against a rock near the road side, from which my head received a most terrible blow, causing a great deal of irritation, which communicated to the brain and external surface of the head, from the effect of which my hair was finally destroyed over the entire surface of the head. From the time I first discovered its dropping, however, up to the time of its total disappearance, I employed everything I could think of, being a professional man myself; and, as I thought understanding the nature of the disease, but was finally defeated in every

prescription advanced.

These and no other circumstances induced me to resort to your worthy Hair Restorative, which I have every reason to belive produced a very happy result; two months after the first application, I had as beautiful a head of young hair as I ever saw, for which I certainly owe you my most sincere thanks. Rest assured, dear sir, I shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers; moreover, I shall use my influence, which I flatter myself to say, is not

You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, very respectfully, M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Office of the Jeffersonian, Phillippi, Va., Dec. 12, '58.

Dear Sir.—I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following circumstances, which you can use as you think proper. A gentleman of this place, (a lawyer,) has been bald ever since his early youth, so much so that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to use a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he liked very much; and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite inxuriantly, and he three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriantly, and be now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman's name is Bradford, and he is very well known in our ad-I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice | foining counties, many persons can testify to the truth of this statement; I give it to you at the request of Bradford. You can sell a great deal of your Heir Restorative in this

and the adjoining counties if you have the proper agents.
Yours, &c., THOMPSON SCINIHNOR. Yours, &c., CHESTER, S. C., 30th July, 1859. Prof. O. J. Wood-Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your Hair Restorative as a most excellent cure for scald head. My son was suffering very much from this disease, and after using one bottle, was made perfectly well. I recommended it to others who had diseases ofthe head, and in all cases it had the desired effect. You can recommend it without fear as a most certain cure for scale head. Many others will certify that this and many other cases was cured from the use of your most valuable Hair

Respectfully yours, GEORGE McSUAIN. The New York Day Book says:
"The majority of Hair Washes, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics.
Hair Oils, and the numberless preparations which are now before the public under such extravagant, hyperbolical and fantastic titles as we see paraded in show window cards and newspaper headings, as hair preparations, are all humbugs of the first water; their real merit, when they possess any, is, that they do no harm. ROG'S LARD, WHALE OIL, LARD OIL, SWEET OIL, scented and colored, make up, when in beautiful wrappers and white flint glass bottles, the costliest character of tonics; and when thus costly are baptized with some trisyllable term, and caught at by verdant young and old of both sexes. Such is not the character of Prof. Wood's Hair-Restorative. This gentlemen comes before the world without any "highfalutin" Xilophioforium, or any other astounding or startling catchpenny terms; he simply advertises a Hair Restorative—what it expresses, precisely—and as a Restorative it acts. Buy Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; and, as you value your scalp, aye, your very brains, apply nothing else; for it may be that you will get some worse substance than perfumed lard oil on your cranium. Remember, Wood's Restorative for the hair is the best article extant."

IT WILL, BY NATURE'S OWN PROCESS

RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO THE ORIGINAL COLOR Will make it grow on Bald Heads, Will restore the natural secretions Will remove all Dandruff, Will cure all eruptions—even scald Will make the hair soft and glossy, Will make the old appear young again, Will preserve the color of hair to old age, Will always fasten it and stop its falling, And is one of the best toilet articles for the

IF YOUR HAIR IS HARSH. Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative If your hair is grey, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative

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